VOL. VI, No. 18
FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1918

From photograph of copyrighted statuette by Mrs. C. M. Dawbarn-Peck
By Permission Robert M. Goldberg

National Woman's Party

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 14 JACKSON PLACE, WASHINGTON, D. C., *Tel. Main 5437*

BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

Delaware, 17 East 7th Street, Wilmington, *Tel. Wilmington* 5580

District of Columbia, 14 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. *Tel. Main* 5436

Illinois, 116 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

Indiana, 611 Fletcher Savings and Trust Co., Indianapolis

Maryland, 817 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, *Tel. Mt. Vernon* 3279

Massachusetts, 9 Park Street, Boston, *Tel. Fort Hill* 2825

Nevada, 153 North Virginia St., Reno

New Jersey, 709 Union Building, Clinton Street, Newark

New York, 13 East 41st Street, New York, *Tel. Murray Hill* 5444

Pennsylvania, 213 Penfield Building, Philadelphia, *Tel. Filbert* 5652

Rhode Island, 557 Westminster Street, Providence

OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

MEMBERSHIP. Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.
ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

Executive Committee

Miss Alice Paul, N. J., *Chairman*
Miss Anne Martin, Nev., *Vice-Chairman*
Miss Mabel Vernon, Nev., *Secretary*
Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, Md., *Treasurer*

Mrs. Robert Baker, D. C.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. John W. Brannan, N. Y.
Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y.

Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.
Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, Conn.
Mrs. Florence Bayard-Hilles, Del.
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Md.

Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.
Miss Doris Stevens, Neb.
Miss Maud Younger, Cal.

National Departments

Executive Secretary
Miss Virginia Arnold

Finance
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis

Headquarters Maintenance Committee
Mrs. William Kent

Legislative
Miss Anne Martin

Lobby Committee
Mrs. Robert Baker
Mrs. Gilson Gardner
Mrs. William Kent
Miss Maud Younger

Literature
Miss Mildred Glines

Political
Miss Doris Stevens

Press
Chairman, Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel
Ass't Chairmen { Miss Beulah Amidon / Mrs. Alice Gram Hidden

Supplies
Mrs. Bessie Papandre

National Organizers

Miss Lucy Branham
Miss Iris Calderhead
Miss Julia Emory
Miss Catherine M. Flanagan

Miss Gladys Greiner
Miss Alice Henkle
Miss Elsie Hill
Miss Rebecca Hourwich

Miss Hazel Hunkins
Miss Kathryn Lincoln
Mrs. Charles F. Moller
Miss Katherine Mullen

Miss Clara Louise Rowe
Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson
Miss Margaret Whittemore
Miss Joy Young

National Committee of State Chairmen

Chairman, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
Secretary, Miss Mary Ingham

Alabama
Mrs. H. L. White
1026 So. 32d St., Birmingham

Arizona
Mrs. W. O. Swek
Palm St., Phoenix

Arkansas
Mrs. Edward M. Jarrett
Little Rock

California
Mrs. Elinor Carlisle
Vine St., Berkeley

Colorado
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler
1225 Wood Ave., Colorado Srings

Connecticut
Mrs. W. D. Ascough
456 Washington Street, Hartford

Delaware
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
17 East 7th Street, Wilmington

District of Columbia
Mrs. W. Thompson Burch
822 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Florida
Mrs. Kate Havens
Romany Ranch
R. F. D. 2, Miami

Georgia
Mrs. Beatrice Castleton
312 Healy Building, Atlanta

Idaho
Mrs. S. E. Beggs
Rathdum

Illinois
Miss Ella Abeel
4907 Vincennes Ave., Chicago

Indiana
Mrs. M. J. Anderson
932 N. Rural St., Indianapolis

Iowa
Mrs. Edward Hunter
Condon Apts., Grand Ave.
Des Moines

Kansas
Miss Nell Ainslie Anthony
1227 Polk Street, Topeka

Kentucky
Miss Edith Callahan
2016 3d Ave., Louisville

Louisiana
Mrs. M. L. Graham-Bankston
5321 Freret St., New Orleans

Maine
Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse
108 Vaughan Street, Portland

Maryland
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker
817 North Charles St., Baltimore

Massachusetts
Miss Olive M. Belches
Framingham

Michigan
Mrs. Nelson Whittemore
2967 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit

Minnesota
Mrs. A. R. Colvin
Davern Avenue, St. Paul

Mississippi
Mrs. N. D. Goodwin
Gulfport

Missouri
Mrs. Edith Barriger
5430 Cabanne Avenue, St. Louis

Montana
Miss Mary O'Neil (acting)
Montana Hotel, Butte

Nevada
Mrs. Sardis Summerfield
907 N. Virginia St., Reno

New Hampshire
Miss Sallie W. Hovey
214 State Street, Portsmouth

New Jersey
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins
709 Union Building, Clinton St.
Newark

New Mexico
Mrs. Adeline Otero Warren, Santa Fe

New York
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont
13 East 41st St., New York City
Mrs. John Winters Brannan (acting)
125 East 57th Street, New York City

North Carolina
Mrs. Arthur Taylor
805 Worthington Ave., Charlotte

North Dakota
Mrs. Elizabeth Darrow O'Neil
714 Eighth Street, Fargo

Ohio
Mrs. Valentine Winters
319 West 1st St., Dayton

Oklahoma
Miss Ida F. Hasley
Lee Huckins Hotel
Oklahoma City

Oregon
Dr. Florence Manion
1010 Selling Building, Portland

Pennsylvania
Miss Mary Ingham
213 Penfield Bldg., Philadelphia

Rhode Island
Miss Mildred Glines
113 Comstock Ave.
Providence

South Carolina
Mrs. W. P. Vaughan
R. F. D., Route 3
Greenville

South Dakota
Mrs. A. R. Fellows
Sioux Falls

Tennessee
Mrs. L. Crozier French
620 West Cumberland Ave.,
Knoxville

Texas
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe
909 West 18th Street, Austin

Utah
Mrs. E. C. Jenkins
Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City

Vermont
Mrs. J. Borden Estee
Montpelier

Virginia
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith
204 East Grace Street, Richmond

Washington
Mrs. Fredrick Forrest
2417 Pacific Ave., Spokane

West Virginia
Miss Florence Hoge
Edgewood, Wheeling

Wisconsin
Miss Ada James
Richland Center

Wyoming
Dr. Frances M. Lane, Cody

National Advisory Council

Chairman, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., N. Y.

Vice Chairmen
Mrs. Avery Coonley, Ill.
Miss Susan P. Frost, S. C.
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, Mass.
Mrs. Alden Potter, Minn.

Secretary, Miss Marion May, N. Y.

Mrs. Frederick T. Ackerman, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert Adamson, N. Y.
Mrs. W. R. Alvord, Mich.
Mrs. Charles E. Amidon, N. Dak.
Miss Jessie Ashley, N. Y.
Miss Mary E. Bakewell, Pa.
Mrs. Bion H. Barnett, Fla.
Mrs. Cyrus Beard, Wyo.
Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, Conn.
Mrs. Orville Black, California
Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, N. J.
Mrs. Virginia M. Branner, Iowa
Mrs. Alfred H. Bright, Minn.
Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
Mrs. William G. Brown, W. Va.
Mrs. Henry Bruere, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert Bruere, N. Y.
Miss Mary A. Burnham, Pa.
Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Col.
Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, Utah
Mrs. John Carey, Ind.
Mrs. Joseph Carey, Wyo.
Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdon, Utah
Mrs. Ross A. Collins, Miss.
Mrs. William L. Colt, N. Y.
Miss Anna Constable, N. Y.
Mrs. Vincent Cook, Ore.
Mrs. Frank Cothren, N. Y.
Mrs. R. P. Crump, Miss.
Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Cal.

Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.
Dr. Maria M. Dean, Mont.
Miss Lavinia Dock, Pa.
Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, N. Y.
Mrs. Victor du Pont, Delaware
Miss Crystal Eastman, N. Y.
Mrs. John C. Edwards, Mass.
Mrs. Henry Ess, Mo.
Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Cal.
Mrs. Robert Patterson Finley, N. J.
Mrs. William Floyd, N. Y.
Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, D. C.
Mrs. J. Andre Fouilhoux, Ore.
Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, Md.
Mrs. Susan Lawrence Gehrman, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Cal.
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.
Mrs. Howard Gould, N. Y.
Mrs. Adolphus E. Graupner, Cal.
Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, Mich.
Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Neb.
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Cal.
Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, N. Y.
Mrs. George Hendrie, Mich.
Mrs. Elon Huntington Hooker, N. Y.
Mrs. Henry E. Hovey, N. H.
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.
Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, Pa.
Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, N. Y.

Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
Mrs. Otto Kirchner, Mich.
Mrs. Alexander Kohut, N. Y.
Miss Fola La Follette, N. Y.
Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
Mrs. Henry G. Leach, N. Y.
Mrs. Samuel A. Lindsay, Texas
Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd, Ill.
Dr. Sarah H. Lockrey, Pa.
Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, Pa.
Mrs. Lillian M. McAdow, N. Y.
Miss Belle McGibeny, N. J.
Miss Bernice McCoy, Idaho
Mrs. Benton MacKaye, D. C.
Miss Hazel MacKaye
Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Cal.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, N. Y.
Miss Julia Marlowe, N. Y.
Miss Helen Marot, N. Y.
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Ohio
Miss Vida Milholland, N. Y.
Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, Kans.
Mrs. John T. Morrison, Idaho
Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, N. Y.
Mrs. William Spencer Murray, Md.
Mrs. Mary Nolan, Fla.
Mrs. George T. Odell, N. Y.
Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, Conn.

Mrs. James M. Recter, Ohio
Miss Ella Riegel, Pa.
Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Ill.
Mrs. A. S. Rossin, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, D. C.
Mrs. Frederick Sanborn, Cal.
Mrs. Townsend Scott, Md.
Mrs. Eugene Shippen, Mich.
Mrs. Frances Thurber Seal, N. Y.
Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Ind.
Mrs. Austin Sperry, Cal.
Mrs. Albert Steinfeld, Aria.
Mrs. Julius Stone, Ohio
Miss Grace Strachan, N. Y.
Dr. Elizabeth Thelberg, N. Y.
Mrs. David D. Terry, Ark.
Mrs. Mary C. Therkelson, Ore.
Mrs. Robert Gibbes Thomas, S. C.
Mrs. W. I. Thomas, Ill.
Miss Clara L. Thompson, Mo.
Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst, Cal.
Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer, N. Y.
Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.
Mrs. Hattie D. M. Wallis, Texas
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. James Whittemore, Mich.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Dr. Marion Walker Williams, Ariz.
Miss Fannie Witherspoon, Miss.
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mont.
Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler, Ill.

Congressional District Chairmen

Arizona

Mrs. W. O. Sweek
Palm St., Phoenix

California

1st—Mrs. Johnathan Webb (Acting)
Kentfield
2d—Mrs. M. D. Tillotson
415 Court St., Redding
6th—Mrs. W. R. Briggs
2500 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley
7th—Mrs. Geo. Taylor
248 N. Van Ness Ave., Fresno
8th—Dr. Ida Stambach
20 Victoria St., Santa Barbara
11th—Mrs. Vernon Voorhees Reed
4171 Itis St., San Diego

Colorado

1st—Dr. Margaret Long
226 Metropolitan Bldg., Denver
2d—Dr. Mary Riggs Noble
706 N. Nevada Ave., Colo. Springs
3d—Miss Mary Wright Hopkins
2915 High Street, Pueblo
4th—Mrs. H. W. Norgaard
545 Grand Ave., Grand Junction

Connecticut

1st—Mrs. M. H. Swift
Farmington
2d—Mrs. Grosvenor Ely
181 Washington St., Norwich
3d—Mrs. David S. Rivkin
Davenort Ave., New Haven

Delaware

Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
17 East 7th St., Wilmington

Florida

1st—Mrs. Richard W. Thomas
Hotel Huntington
St. Petersburg
3d—Mrs. C. A. Cay
443 No. Monroe St.
Tallahassee
4th—Miss Helen Hunt
419 West Church St.
Jacksonville

Idaho

Mrs. S. E. Beggs
Rathdum

Illinois

1st—Mrs. Melva Gartin Funk
4116 Prairie Ave., Chicago
2d—Mrs. William Henkle
5822 Blackstone Ave., Chicago
3d—Mrs. Freeman Brown
7019 Yale Ave., Chicago
6th—Mrs. Robert L. McCall
4714 Washington Blvd., Chicago
7th—Miss Elizabeth Robertson
3129 Fulton St., Chicago
9th—Mrs. Samuel Adams
33 Bellevue Pl., Chicago
10th—Mrs. Mildred Gapen Bowen
1502 Davis St., Evanston
11th—Mrs. Thomas Lewis Powell
64 Monroe St., Hinsdale
13th—Mrs. Blanche E. Howe
Freeport
16th—Mrs. Leslie Rutherford
Peoria
17th—Mrs. Davis Ewing
1552 E. Olive, Bloomington
18th—Miss Mary Gallager
Kankakee
19th—Mrs. Myrtle Mann Gillet
806 S. 3d St., Champaign
21st—Miss Harriett Reid
Box 72, Springfield

Indiana

6th—Miss Eva Gough
Newcastle
7th—Mrs. Flora R. Wagner
712 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis

Iowa

7th—Mrs. Gertrude R. Milner
1781 Walker St., Des Moines
9th—Mrs. Anne Haslett Jenks
Avoca

Kansas

1st—Mrs. Helen J. Montgomery
1116 Tyler St., Topeka
2d—Mrs. K. C. Roberts
200 N. Valley St., Kansas City
4th—Mrs. J. H. Wiggam
Emporia
5th—Mrs. C. P. Evans (Temporary)
Manhattan
7th—Mrs. E. S. Durand
Durand Plantation, Hutchinson
8th—Mrs. A. S. Birkhead
Wichita

Louisiana

1st—Mrs. Alice Cosu
808 Dauphine St., New Orleans

Maine

1st—Mrs. R. T. Whitehouse
108 Vaughan Street, Portland
4th—Miss Gladys N. Niles
56 Madison St., Bangor

Maryland

1st—Mrs. J. C. Leonard
Cambridge
2d—Miss Florence Morris McLouth
2324 Callow Ave., Baltimore
3d—Miss Minnie Jackson
507 Pa. Ave., Baltimore
4th—Miss Ida Glatt
2726 Maryland Ave., Baltimore
5th—Mrs. William R. C. Parker
Annapolis
6th—Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke
Chevy Chase, Md.

Massachusetts

3d—Miss Emma Baxter
Badger Farm, Holden
4th—Miss Camilla G. Whitcomb
35 Oxford Street, Worcester
5th—Miss Eleanor Calnan
3 Merrill St., Methuen
7th—Miss Margaret Kennedy
49 Willow St., Lawrence
8th—Mrs. Edward C. Jeffrey
47 Lakeview Ave., Cambridge
13th—Miss Olive Mills Belches
Framingham

Michigan

Mrs. Eugene Shippen
100 Eliot St., Detroit
2d—Mrs. Ada Mumford
Adrian
3d—Mrs. Herbert Statler
445 W. Main St., Kalamazoo
6th—Mrs. C. S. Watters
513 Lapeer Ave., W. Lansing
10th—Mrs. G. B. Jennison
North Farragut St., Bay City
11th—Mrs. C. F. Erwin
Harbor Springs
12th—Mrs. Helen Vierling
Marquette
13th—Mrs. A. O. Dunk
99 Chicago Blvd., Detroit

Minnesota

1st—Mrs. Hattie Smith Fuller
406 Mariner's Lane, Albert Lea
2d—Mrs. W. J. Morehart
Mankato
3d—Mrs. E. H. Loyhed
Fairbault
4th—Mrs. A. R. Colvin
Daven Ave., St. Paul
5th—Mrs. E. Dana Durand
915 6th St. S. E., Minneapolis
6th—Mrs. Clara Kingsley Fuller
Little Falls
7th—Mrs. A. W. Winter
Granite Falls
9th—Mrs. W. A. Marin
121 E. 7th St., Crookston
10th—Mrs. W. T. Coe
Mayzata

Missouri

5th—Mrs. Thomas S. McMillen
3023 Independence Boulevard
Kansas City

Montana

Miss Gwendolyn Haste
Billings

Nebraska

6th—Miss Wilma Wood
1717 J Street, Lincoln

New Jersey

1st—Mrs. J. E. Fryer
9 Alexander Ave., Merchantville
2d—Mrs. Caroline B. Wilson
Vineland
3d—Mrs. Frank A. Pattison
Colonia
4th—Mrs. Wm. A. Keane
Basking Ridge
7th—Mrs. Joseph Stiner
Clifton
8th—Mrs. C. D. Karr
822 De Graw Ave., Newark
9th—Mrs. Charles W. Fisk
67 Prospect St., East Orange
10th—Mrs. Morris B. Mead
57 Ralston Ave., So. Orange
11th—Miss Helen Herbert
Hoboken

New York

1st—Mrs. Wilmer Kearns
Rockville Center
Long Island
6th—Mrs. Phillip Comstock
415 E. 18th St., Brooklyn
7th—Mrs. Jeanne Marion Doane
91 Pineapple St., Brooklyn
13th—Miss Mathilda Spence
117 MacDougal St., N. Y. City
18th—Mrs. Marcus Marks
4 E. 94th St., N. Y. City
20th—Miss Lucy Eastman
4 E. 70th St., N. Y. City
22d and 23d—Miss Anna Constable
779 Park Ave., N. Y. City
25th—Mrs. Sherwood Hard
Nyack
26th—Mrs. Abbie K. Townsend
Patterson, Putnam Co.
27th—Mrs. Elizabeth Worth Muller
Castle Hill, Monticello
29th—Mrs. G. W. Cook
20 N. Main St., Mechanicsville
30th—Mrs. E. E. Hale
College Grounds, Schenectady
31st—Mrs. R. Paddock
223 E. Main St., Malone
32d—Dr. Harriet Doane
Fulton
33d—Mrs. R. S. Spears
26 Arthur St., Little Falls
34th—Miss Gertrude Keegan
Mutual Security Bldg., Binghampton
35th—Mrs. F. R. Hazard
Upland Farm, Syracuse
37th—Mrs. Frank Payne
17 E. First St., Corning
38th and 39th—Mrs. Mary Ertz Will
163 Saratoga Ave., Rochester
40th—Mrs. R. M. Fotheringham
410 Bird Ave., Buffalo
41st—Mrs. A. R. Preston
43 Norwood Ave., Buffalo
42d—Mrs. F. W. Kendall
Hamburg, N. Y.
43d—Mrs. Joseph Reiger
519 Central Ave., Dunkirk

New Mexico

Mrs. Adeline Otero-Warren
Santa Fe

Ohio

1st—Mrs. C. H. Adler
Forrest Glen Apt., Avondale
Cincinnati
3d—Mrs. Charles Morgan Wood
Oakwood Village, Dayton
7th—Mrs. George Dial
307 E. High St., Springfield
12th—Miss Florence Ralston
Shepard

Oklahoma

5th—Mrs. Miriam Oatman Blachly
512 University Blvd., Norman

Oregon

1st—Mrs. J. G. Richardson
1355 State St., Salem
2d—Mrs. Stephen A. Lowell
Box 436, Pendleton
3d—Mrs. Lewis A. McArthur
561 Hawthorne Terrace
Portland

Pennsylvania

1st—Mrs. M. Jacob
1316 S. 5th St., Philadelphia
2d—Miss Fanny Travis Cochran
131 S. 22d St., Philadelphia
3d—Mrs. D. S. Zelmanoff
220 Vine St., Philadelphia
4th—Mrs. Mary Hallock Greenewalt
1424 Master St., Philadelphia
5th—Mrs. Edith W. Niemeyer
6804 Ditman St., Philadelphia
6th—Mrs. Charles Z. Klauder
400 Gowen Ave., Philadelphia
8th—Miss Lewellyn M. Clinton
Wyncote
11th—Miss Laura Stull
Stoddartsville
12th—Miss Joan L. Brum
509 Front St., Minersville
16th—Miss Mary Stecker
Milton
17th—Mrs. Grace G. Kempter
Chambersburg
18th—Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones
105 Front St., Harrisburg
29th—Mrs. A. M. Peterson
Grant Ave., Ben Avon
30th—Miss Lois Rankin
5721 Elwood St., Pittsburgh

South Carolina

1st—Miss Susan P. Frost
Charleston
4th—Miss Elizabeth Perry
Greenville

South Dakota

1st—Mrs. Frank Weller
Mitchell
2d—Mrs. J. E. Bird
Watertown

Tennessee

2d—Mrs. Walter Wright
Knoxville

Texas

6th—Mrs. J. S. Callicutt
1244 West 4th Ave., Corsicana
8th—Mrs. R. E. Burt (Acting)
515 Lovett Blvd., Houston
9th—Mrs. Durrell Miller
Yoakum
10th—Miss Sally Sloan
Brenham
14th—Mrs. C. J. Woodson
San Antonio
16th—Mrs. Charles DeGroff
Hotel Ordendorff, El Paso

Utah

1st—Mrs. Emily Berletsen
Maryvale

Vermont

1st—Mrs. L. A. Heidel
Rutland
2d—Mrs. Robert Bliss
Montpelier

Virginia

1st—Mrs. W. R. Jennings
Newport News
2d—Mrs. Pauline Adams
601 Colonial Ave., Norfolk
3d—Mrs. R. F. Hudson
1107 West Ave., Richmond
4th—Mrs. Y. T. Snyder
438 N. Washington St., Petersburg
5th—Miss Florence Pennybacker
Virgilina
6th—Mrs. Dexter Otey
R. F. D. No. 4, Lynchburg
8th—Mrs. Henry Lockwood
Clarendon
10th—Mrs. Anna Jones
Appomattox

Washington

1st—Mrs. Norman Rhodes
708 Security Bldg., Seattle
2d—Mrs. G. S. Henderson
3224 Oakes St., Everett
3d—Mrs. William P. Trowbridge
Interlaaken, R. F. D. No. 1
South Tacoma
4th—Mrs. H. M. Gilbert
Excelsior and Yakima Ave.
No. Yakima

Wisconsin

4th-5th—Miss Mabel Search
Care Milwaukee Leader, Milwaukee
6th—Miss Sarah James
98 High St., Oshkosh
8th—Mrs. George B. Atwell
1016 Clark St., Stevens Point

Wyoming

Dr. Frances M. Lane
Cody

COLLEGE BRANCHES

University of Minnesota

Miss Victoria McAlmon, Chairman
219 Groveland Ave., Minneapolis

University of Nebraska

Miss Wilma Wood, Chairman
1717 J Street, Lincoln

University of Cincinnati

Miss Clarice B. Kugler Hunter, Sec'y.
Cincinnati

Notes of the Week

Picketing the House of Lords

PICKETING the House of Lords was one of the methods used by the English suffragists in forcing the attention of that venerable body upon the need of women for the franchise. The *Suffragette News Sheet* makes the following comment upon picketing:

"The S. W. S. P. U. picketed Westminster on the days on which the word 'woman' in Clause IV was decided on in the Lords, and when 'The Referendum' was in the balance. We should like to know who the Peer was (he said he was a Peer) who used distinctly strong language in saying that he had intended to vote for women but the presence of 'the militant colours there' made him change his mind. What a mind! On the second occasion, Miss Annie Bell, in pouring rain, carrying umbrella and poster with 'Do the Lords wish militancy?' paced cheerfully up and down, and as the rain outside softened the poster to pulp, so did the House of Lords inside tear the amendment to shreds, and the antis lost."

New York Women Work with the Legislature

THE influence of the newly enfranchised women of New York has been felt by the state legislature now in session. Women representatives of some three hundred and fifty organizations have gone to Albany to work for the bills of special interest to women and children. Starting with the big drive of two hundred and fifty women who went to Albany on March nineteenth for hearings on various bills such as the minimum wage bill for women and the eight hour law for working women and children, the women have been most active at Albany ever since.

Members of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party sent a deputation to the governor to urge his support for a bill providing for nurses for country districts to work under the board of health of the state.

On March 28, representatives of women's organizations appeared again in Albany urging the passage of bills limiting the age and hours of women employed as messengers and as conductors and motormen of street cars.

When it seemed likely that the minimum wage bill would be buried in committee for this session, the women brought all possible pressure through resolutions and letters to have the matter considered at once.

It would be impossible to predict what will happen to the bills supported by the New York women until the legislature has adjourned. At any rate the women have already made themselves felt in New York politics and have worked earnestly for the passage of bills which quite obviously would benefit the community if passed.

The President's Speech

IN opening the campaign for the third Liberty Loan, President Wilson, speaking in Baltimore on Saturday, April 6, summarized German imperial aims and commented upon them:

"That program once carried out, America and all who care or dare to stand with her must arm and prepare themselves to contest the mastery of the world, a mastery in which the rights of common men, the rights of women and of all who are weak, must for the time being be trodden under foot and disregarded, and the old, age-long struggle for freedom and right begin again at its beginning. Everything that America has lived for and loved and grown great to vindicate and bring to a glorious realization will have fallen in utter ruin and the gates of mercy once more pitilessly shut upon mankind!"

He concluded his address with the recommendation of "Force, force to the utmost." So acute does he consider the present situation in its bearing on democratic government that he urges the straining of every resource to prevent the mastery of the world falling into the hands of German autocracy. Yet the very injustices which he most deplores as a result of victory for Germany are the ones which exist at the present time here in America. The rights of women are here being denied, if not trodden under foot. The present time is the time for the supreme effort against autocracy urges the President. "Make Right the law of the world and cast away selfish domain down in the dust."

May we not express the hope that without further delay the law of this country at least, be made just in so far as it concerns the women of these United States and the further hope that the power of the President may be used to advance this cause immediately?

Women Eager for Work

AN advertisement appeared in one of the New York papers asking for "One or two strong healthy women to run lathes and milling machines in government work at fair pay while learning and men's pay when proficient." The advertisement was signed by the Western Electric Company. The company was besieged by so many women applying for the positions that they had difficulty in handling the crowd. This is only a small instance to show the eagerness with which women are coming forward to do their share of work, especially when they are offered the same pay as men have been receiving.

Southern Republicans for Suffrage

THE Republican state convention of North Carolina meeting in Greensboro has unanimously endorsed the federal suffrage amendment. The Democratic convention of the state will be meeting soon. Surely the Democrats will not permit the Republicans to be more progressive than they.

French Women Demand Immediate Action

FRENCH suffragists are urging their government to grant to women full suffrage and not merely the municipal suffrage which has been promised them before the next elections. The group working for the franchise is demanding: (1) The municipal vote for women. (2) Admission of women to university degrees and employments. (3) Equal pay for equal work. (4) Substitution of the system of separation of property for that of common property in the case of married couples when there is no marriage contract.

At a public meeting in Paris the following resolution was passed:

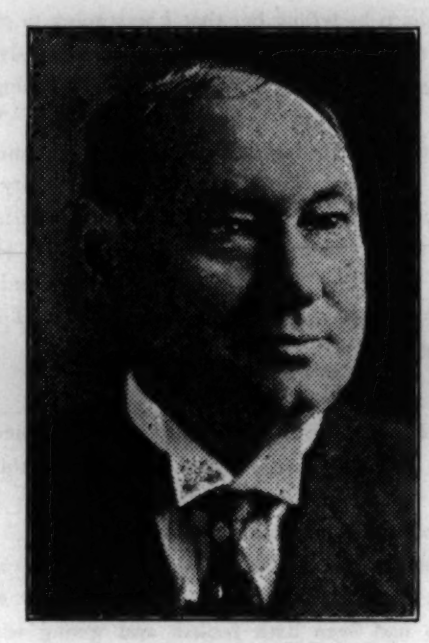
"French women, considering their intelligence equal to that of the women in Finland, Norway, Russia, who already have political rights; considering that the British House of Lords has passed the Woman Suffrage Bill in war time, faced by the disastrous results of masculine governments, demand of Parliament: (1) To prepare at once a Woman Suffrage Law, which shall give all women in possession of civil rights full political rights; (2) To give them eligibility to all legislative and administrative bodies, in equal numbers with men; (3) Not to revise any law, nor to reform the Constitution, until women can share in this work as enfranchised citizens."

No Women on Labor Arbitration Board

BY a proclamation the President has approved the report of the war labor conference board and reappointed Mr. Taft and Mr. Walsh as the joint chairmen of a board to continue for the duration of the war, to investigate and to settle disputes between employers and employes. The board will be composed of five representatives of capital and five of labor in addition to the two general representatives. No woman is given a seat on the board. There are in this country at the present time ten million women workers. As the war continues that number is increasing while the number of men employed by private corporation decreases—the men are being called to serve the government in the army and its various allied departments. It scarcely seems credible that the President can continue to ignore women, taking an increasingly large part in the affairs of the nation. Should they not in simple justice be given at least one vote on a labor arbitration board?—M. G. F.

The Voice from the White House Gates

From the Speech by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley in Richmond, Virginia, April 3



Dr. Harvey W. Wiley

I HAVE heard it said so often lately, "Don't disturb the country by asking for national suffrage now—wait until after the war." In that great crisis which divided the North and the South, suppose we had said, "Don't free the slaves now, wait until after the war;" suppose that had been the attitude of the North, and suppose we had lost the war, and this country had separated, half slave and half free—can you imagine a greater disaster to the human family than that?

No, whenever there is injustice, the quicker you remove it the better. There is no religion, there is no justice, in the plea to suffer injustice to continue because the time is not propitious. The propitious time to correct an injustice is when you discover it.

ARE you aware that the great strength of the army at the front is the public opinion behind it? Very few people seem to consider the necessity of keeping the opinion of our people right. When we do anything which offends the great class of our people, for instance, the farmers, we are doing a very unwise thing. Suppose that the farmers all became disgruntled, suppose that they refused to plant the maximum crops that they can grow; suppose that they got into a belligerent attitude towards the Government, how almost impossible it would be for us to carry on the war. We must conciliate the farming interests. Again, suppose we do something which offends organized labor in this country; you know how important it is, how important is the work of the skilled laboring men in the great industries; suppose that the attitude of the laboring man changed towards the great war so that he became indifferent and did not care, had rather we would lose than win, what a great disaster it would be to this country. More than half of our people now are women, and is it not just as important to conciliate the woman mind and have it right towards this Government as it is to conciliate the farming interest, the laboring interest, the banking interest, and all the other interests that we are striving to conciliate and bring into the fold? Why, first of all let us conciliate women who make public opinion, who form the public opinion.

BY passing the suffrage amendment, you are going to centralize war service, you are going to make women more efficient, if possible, than they are today, because then they will give all their time and all their effort to this great cause, while now they are giving their time and effort to a part of it that means so much to the great cause itself.

I have no patience with the statement that those who desire the suffrage amendment are pro-Germans. If there is anything that is silly, if there is anything that is outrageous, it is that kind of sentiment. Everybody knows that the women who are working for this great cause are intensely patriotic, intensely loyal in everything they have done.

When I said once that Germany was the most efficient country in the world, a newspaper took it up and said that I was pro-German. I was calling attention to the fact that our country should be equally efficient. We are not going to conquer Germans with airplanes when after a year we have only one shipped over instead of ten thousand as we expected. We have got to be efficient ourselves, and therefore every citation of efficiency on the part of our enemies should spur us on; that seems the reasonable thing to me.

I SAY if we want to make our country as efficient as possible, let us remove all unjust restrictions as far as sex is concerned.

Now, another thing. Is it wise for women to keep on asking? Let me tell you a little personal story. When the picketing began at the White House, I was not in favor of it. My wife was in favor of it. Now you know what divided the family. At one time my wife and I lived in perfect amity. I will tell you how it was.

When we set up housekeeping, we made an agreement that everything of major importance I should decide, and everything of minor importance she should decide, and so it has gone on without dispute. But, I might add, no matter of major importance has yet arisen!

Here is a matter of major importance, of social and civil injustice, which we want to remove in order to unify all of our people and make them more efficient than ever. Is it wise to keep on asking? I said to my wife that I did not think that picketing was of any value, although it was very, very polite and gentle; nothing superior to it in the line of the sucking dove has ever been invented.

MY wife stayed out a long while, and then she said to me one day, "My conscience hurts me." I said, "What is the matter?" She said, "I feel that I ought to be on the picket line."

"Do you feel it is a conscientious duty that you are shirking?" I asked. She said, *"Yes, I feel ashamed of myself."* I said, "If you feel that way about it, I withdraw my objections. But if you do go into it, never show the white feather, stick to it!"

So she went in. Now, I am descended from a Virginia family on both sides, and you know how proud we Virginians are of our ancestry. I am of Indiana by birth. My great-grandfather left his farm in Virginia in the Revolutionary War and never came back until after Yorktown. My grandfather served in the Civil War.

I am proud of my family, and as far as the records of my family go no member of it had ever been in jail before, and I looked with horror upon my wife being in jail. I do not say for a moment that we did not deserve to be, I know one or two of us that ought to have been in jail more than once, but we never got there. But when I saw it was a matter of conscience with her, and when I remembered how many conscientious people had gone to jail and had been thrown to the beasts, I was not the man to stand between my wife and her duty, and no real husband ever will.

I SAID, "If that is your feeling, go, but if you go, never show the white feather," and she never did. She went to jail. And now the proudest thing my boys can say is this, and they say it frequently: "My mother went to jail because she did what she thought was right!" and instead of being a disgrace to our family, she has the proud honor of having furnished the brightest mark on our escutcheon.

She went to jail and was subjected to the most brutal treatment you can imagine; she was fed on raw pork and musty bread; she had not been used to that at home, but she ate it. Those women were treated with such brutality as ordinary prisoners are not subjected to.

When I went to the jail to see my wife I was denied admittance, and they told me under no conditions would I be allowed to see her, that my two boys could not see her. She was confined in a cell so small that she could touch the walls with her two hands, with no light from seven in the evening until seven the next morning—in the dark, with books, pens and pencils taken from her, with no communication with the outside world. A criminal ready for the electric chair could be no more closely confined. Now I deem it an honor to be the husband of a woman who would make that sacrifice for principles that she believed in. (Applause.)

Concluded on Page 13

The Making of a Militant

How a New England School Teacher Became a Picketing Suffragette

By Katherine Mullen

SIX months ago I was an eminently respectable suffragist; today I am a picketing suffragette. The mental process which, as an individual I experienced in making this change, represents all the difference between suffragists and suffragettes so that this personal story is excusable for that reason.

It all began in the lobby of the State Capitol at Hartford where I was sent to help convince Connecticut congressmen of the need of woman suffrage in Connecticut. What I learned there is another and a longer story. The one point that concerns this narrative is that I became convinced that to spend energy and time for woman suffrage in the Connecticut legislature was like battering one's head against a high, hard wall. Even after you had convinced men of the need of women, as people, in a democratic commonwealth the big interests of the state would step in and prevent the passage of any measure allowing women a share in the government.

I not only learned the futility of getting woman suffrage in Conencticut, but the tremendous need of women in the state government.

It was while in the Legislature that I heard of the picketing and, along with the rest of the world, confess to a bit of a shock. My experience in Hartford, however, was teaching me the need of shocks in order to convince men that women as people meant business when they demanded a share in a government of the people.

IN April after the defeat of our suffrage measure in the House, a group of the retail clerks of New Haven asked me to speak at a meeting called in the interest of the Saturday afternoon closing of the stores during the summer months. Inside of three days an organization of nearly a thousand retail clerks had sprung into existence and before I knew what had happened, I found myself in one of the biggest, bravest and most straightforward labor struggles that has ever taken place in Connecticut. But in spite of the struggle, in spite of an organization of 1,500 young people, in spite of the endorsement of 40,000 New Haven citizens, in spite of the championship of the best of New Haven citizens, in spite of the co-operation of the labor men, in spite of the big parade in which a thousand young girls marched for their summer holiday, in spite of it all, we failed. And again by using the indirect method of doing good, I found that there was the same high, hard wall of adamant that the laboring people of Connecticut must batter their heads against in order to better their own conditions, and again I became convinced of the great need of the vote for women, especially wage-earners.

BY this time the pickets were being arrested for standing at the gates of the White House. Again I was shocked, but in a different way.

It was about this time that my friend and coworker, Catherine Flanagan, was imprisoned for petitioning for freedom, and I became aroused not only because of her imprisonment and vile treatment but because it was illegal. We knew then that it was illegal; now the courts have declared it so.

You understand that the arrests were never made for "picketing." Of course everyone knew that that was the real reason, but as picketing had been made legal in the District of Columbia they could only be arrested for "obstructing traffic." Obstructing traffic, forsooth, on the widest streets in the world. And now, through the defense made by Dudley Field Malone, the District Court of Appeals has handed down a decision that the arrests were all illegal. And let me remind you that the first banner ever arrested bore these words: "We shall fight for the things we have always carried nearest our hearts—for Democracy, the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

In August I was called upon to take charge of the recreation work at Yale field which was arranged for the benefit of the boys of the 102d Regiment previous to their departure for France. For nearly two months I was at the camp every day and every evening when the dances were given in the big dance hall. It was during those days that I made the biggest decision of my life and experienced the greatest mental struggle, which ended in my going to the pickets.

IT was war work or suffrage work. It was a question if I decided to do suffrage work whether I would take part in the New York campaign or in the picketing of the White House. Living in the midst of the war as I did vicariously in those August days convinced me more and more of the absolute desperate crying need of women as a vital part of governments.

Sixty years ago, Florence Nightingale, in spite of as bitter criticism as any picket ever received, insisted that women should share in the palliative work of the battlefied. To me it seemed that after sixty years women must again insist upon a more vital share in war work. While the duty of most women is plainly to do the work of binding up the wounds caused by the war, it seemed to me that some of us must insist that women shall have a more vital, a more constructive share in the reconstruction that shall follow the war. It then became a question of New York or Washington. Night after night, day after day, the struggle went on within my own mind. No one could make the decision for me. I consulted no one. When the decision was reached I surprised Mrs. Hepburn by telling her that I was going to picket. A few days later I received simultaneously two telegrams, one from Alice Paul in Washington; the other from Mrs. Brown in New York. That night I burned my bridges behind me and left the shores of Eminent Respectability and mentally bade the hardest farewell of my life, the farewell to the splendid women of New Haven for whom and with whom I had worked and whom I had loved only a little less than I loved stern duty.

THERE were four reasons why I joined the pickets. Two of them were sentimental and would never hold water in a debate. They were very real to me and I will give them.

The pickets might be foolish and they might even be wrong, but heavens! what if they were? Men had been both foolish and wrong without being thrown into loathsome, insulting prisons for being so.

It was the discrimination against women that made me—not angry, but plain mad.

The other reason was a more tender one. All my life I had been afraid that if I had lived at the time of our Lord, I might have been one of that hooting, sneering mob that thronged around Calvary. I have feared, too, that I might have been one of those who added a faggot to the fire that burned Joan of Arc. Every generation and every individual has the opportunity to reject or receive a prophet. My opportunity had come to believe. Of course every fanatic has argued along the very same line. I offer it as no excuse or reason; it was simply the truth as I saw it.

HOWEVER, my strongest reason for picketing and the reason for all picketing was and is now my belief that woman suffrage is an integral, vital and spiritual part of the great struggle for the ideal of democracy known as the world war. I see the victory of woman suffrage as a part of the victory of the people, which is the big spiritual issue for which our boys are fighting in France. To those who do not take this view, the insisting upon the vote at this time of war is irrelevant. There is no use in arguing about it, and besides there isn't time. Each must follow the Truth as he sees the Truth.

But in order to become a picket it was not enough just to believe in suffrage as a part of the biggest issue before the world. It came to me that even as the Connecticut legislature had left women out of their idea of democracy so had the administration at Washington, and in that case it would take more than gentle coaxing to make them realize that women demanded and must have political liberty. There again was the same high wall against which women were battering.

Tennessee Rallies for Federal Suffrage

THE brisk campaign in Tennessee which is calling attention to the tense national suffrage situation began in Memphis this week when Miss Beulah Amidon began a series of state meetings. In Memphis she spoke at the Chamber of Commerce auditorium, with Mayor Litty presiding. It was the Mayor of Memphis who a short time ago misunderstood the message of the picket of the Woman's Party.

Though Miss Amidon spoke as a picket, he admitted that women had taken up the work of the nation, even to the firing of locomotives and like heavy tasks, and as never before needed the protection of a voice in their own government.

Miss Amidon will be in Tennessee ten days, speaking in Jackson, Humboldt, Nashville, Clarksville, Gallatin, Rockwood, Jackson City, Harriman, Chattanooga, Athens, Cleveland and Knoxville.

"TO Miss Amidon," commented the *Memphis Appeal*, on the opening meeting in the state, "national suffrage is an ideal of liberty and principle of freedom. This ideal and this principle she succeeded in clearly picturing to the minds of those in her audience last evening.

"Miss Amidon is a young woman with nothing of the manner militant, but, on the contrary, combined feminine grace and the clearest of simple logic.

"She reviewed the progress of suffrage during the past seventy years, and showed, with amusing illustration, the many difficulties which had beset the pathway of the earnest workers for the cause.

"The bathos of political Washington and the myriad mystic mazes which a measure must traverse before it can be acted upon by our governing bodies were shown in her talk—all so quietly and simply that one could almost feel the sense of bewilderment which must have been the portion of those women who have been trying to get the federal amendment before the people for a decisive action."

It is the purpose of the leaders of the Woman's Party in all parts of the state to make special appeals to Senator John K. Shields, who is opposed to the amendment, for his support. Every mass meeting is resulting in a flood of appeals to senators and other prominent men who are now opposing the movement.

MISS Lucy Branham, of Baltimore, who is assisting the State Branch of the Woman's Party in arranging the Tennessee meetings, gives a vivid account of the attitude of mind concerning the passage of the federal amendment as a war measure in this Southern State.

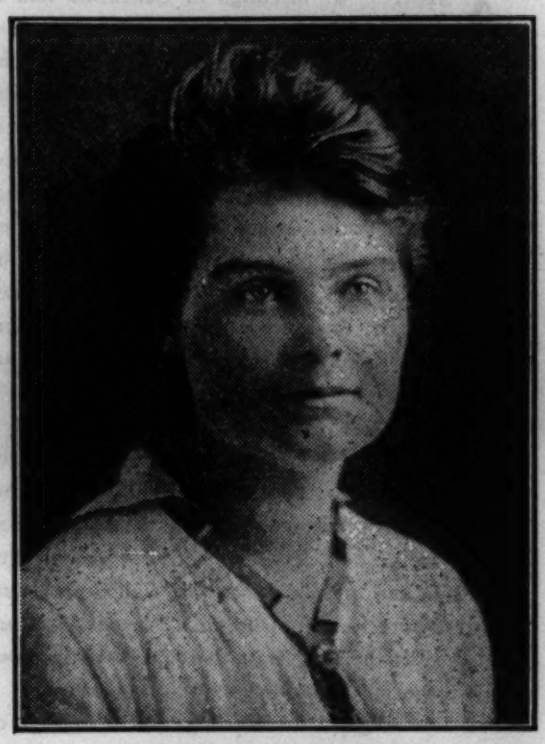
"It is very interesting to think," she says, "that a few months ago permits to speak on the street or even in halls were refused Miss Younger—because of our brave suffrage picket! Since that time, the President himself has been forced to change his attitude and our bill has passed the House of Representatives. Mayor Litty, the very man who refused Miss Younger a permit, presided at our first meeting in Tennessee though he knew I had served a two months' term at Occoquan for protesting to the President.

"Permits for street meetings were granted us in both Chattanooga and Memphis and every other town in the State where we wished to tell women of the present situation in the Senate. In Memphis the Mayor told us with chagrin that he had refused our permit last fall because another group of suffragists had asked him to, and that afterward he had had much trouble with the protests of fair-minded citizens of Memphis and Cambridge who 'roasted' him for his arbitrary action in denying the right of free speech.

"IN Chattanooga the light had not yet broken for the police commissioner. I explained to him that every American who was refused permission to speak in an American city should know why he was refused. He replied that Americans could speak on 'legitimate subjects.' Then I asked him if he knew that the President and the Democratic and Republican National Committees had endorsed federal suffrage and that it had been passed by the House of Representatives and was now pending in the Senate. I realized that a good deal had happened since we were last in Tennessee that he mightn't know! He admitted that these facts had not come to his attention, and immediately granted us our permit.

"Many suffragists who had taken no previous interest in the federal suffrage work are now helping us in Tennessee. They have arranged fifteen meetings in two weeks, a record which is due entirely to the changed attitude of the women of this State. Some of the leaders in educational and civic work are helping us. Mrs. Isaac Reese, of Memphis, who recently spoke before the Mississippi legislature on behalf of suffrage, is keenly interested in the new work. Mrs. Reese is the first woman in the state ever elected to office. Opposed by the state machine, she was made a member of the State Board of Education. Some of our other helpers are Mrs. J. D. Allen, Mrs. L. Crozier French, Miss Sue White, of Jackson, five years secretary of the State Suffrage Association, who organized 75,000 women of the State for war service; Mrs. George Foote Milton, a suffrage leader of Chattanooga, wife of the editor of the Chattanooga Times; Mrs. James N. McCormack, chairman of the Western Tennessee Division of the Red Cross; Mrs. Margaret Severance and Mrs. Mary B. West, of Memphis."

MISS Branham is holding street meetings throughout Tennessee, a form of suffrage propaganda almost unknown in that State. The fact that Miss Branham served two months in prison after unlawful arrest for picketing for suffrage, is arousing the interest of "the man on the street" in the closing chapters of the suffrage campaign in this country. Tennessee men and



Miss Lucy Branham

women feel that Miss Branham is one of themselves, since her father and grandfather, Major Joseph P. McCulloh, is identified with Tennessee and Georgia history.

Federal Suffrage to the Fore in Virginia

THREE meetings were held last week in Virginia, arranged by the Virginia branch of the Woman's Party under the chairmanship of Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith. Cirginia women are making a concentrated effort to focus public attention on the dereliction of the Virginia Senators in regard to the suffrage amendment. Mrs. Hooker, of Richmond, who has done such splendid work in organizing the suffrage support of labor; Mrs. Dorothy Urquart, of Richmond; Mrs. Pauline Adams and Miss Nell Mercer, of Norfolk; and Dr. Helen Love Bossieux, of Hopewell, assisted Mrs. Meredith.

In Richmond Dr. Wiley delighted one of the largest suffrage audiences ever held in Richmond with his outline of suffrage history and thrilling description of the final picket in which his wife had taken part. Miss Mabel Vernon also spoke. Mrs. Meredith introduced the Rev. Frank Pratt, who presided.

Miss Mabel Vernon spoke in Lynchburg at the Woman's Club House at a meeting arranged by Mrs. Dexter Otey; and in Roanoke before a gathering in Masonic Hall arranged by Mrs. W. T. Barbour. Suffrage has become a permanent political issue in Virginia through the efforts of the state branch of the Woman's Party. Senators Martin and Swanson have been inundated with letters that are the natural outcome of the many meetings which have shown the attitude of these two men to be the crux of the present blockade in the Senate.

Demand on Senate Growing

A SERIES of meetings in California and in Utah; federal suffrage activities in Tennessee and Texas marked last week's demand from the various states. In California Miss Margaret Whittemore held suffrage meetings in the North and the South. In Tennessee a statewide campaign emphasizing the necessity of bringing pressure at this time on the Senate lest women lose all they have gained has been undertaken by the Tennessee Branch, assisted by Miss Lucy Branham, of Baltimore. Miss Beulah Amidon, of North Dakota, is speaking at meetings arranged in all of the larger cities.

In San Diego Miss Whittemore spoke at a luncheon at the San Diego Hotel, arranged by Mrs. Vernon Voorhees Rood, Southern California District Chairman. The assistance of San Diego in the final drive for suffrage was pledged by Dr. Charlotte Baker, one of California's suffrage pioneers, who spoke in a tone of high impatience at the long wait that had been imposed on women by the politicians of this country.

In Los Angeles the meeting was in charge of Mrs. Berthold Baruch, who presided and lent loyal assistance to the renewed campaign as she had in the past, assisted by Mrs. Sidney Sprague, Mrs. A. H. Bright, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Charles Amidon, the wife of Federal Judge Amidon, who all spoke a few words at the meeting. Mr. A. H. Low also emphasized the need of the services of women and the end of the suffrage fight at this time of national struggle.

MRS. Orlow Black, a member of the state executive board, presided at the San Francisco mass meeting and luncheon, arranged by Mrs. W. B. Broadwell,, which were held at the St. Francis Hotel. Sarah Bard Field, though very ill, insisted on speaking at this meeting which is once more calling the attention of women in California to the fact that the party in power is not living up to its own pledges at this time in regard to the liberties of women.

Miss Mildred Gilbert evoked a genuine thrill when, as a picket, she told of the long wait of women for action by the administration, through cold and heat and abuse, outside the White House gates. Miss Whittemore analyzed the present situation in the Senate, while Miss Gail Laughlin placed her emphasis on the final ratification which California hopes she may give first.

In Utah, where the doubtful vote of Senator King is slowly being swerved to the suffrage column through the strong pressure being brought to bear by the progressive sentiment of the state, Miss Whittemore addressed a meeting at the Utah Hotel. In the course of her direct talk Miss Whittemore said:

"OUR arrest and the fact that we were thrown into jail was due to administration activity, but the courts have upheld us in what we did in every respect. They have held that our arrest and incarceration was wholly illegal and that every procedure in connection with it was unlawful. It is not very pleasant to be put into jail, especially to look out from behind the bars, but when the cause makes it worth while it is not so bad after all.

"President Wilson has seen the light and believes that this nation should not be behind the times in granting equal suffrage, but for some reason your own senator, Mr. King, seems to be indifferent to it. Senator Smoot is firmly in favor of the amendment and has supported it. I am at a loss to understand why Senator King is opposed, coming as he does from one of the pioneer states in the suffrage movement. We are very anxious to have him vote for the amendment and it is the duty of the women of the state of Utah to use their influence to induce him to support the measure."

The resolutions adopted and wired to Senator King set forth that the women of Utah feel a pride in the fact that the state of Utah was one of the first states to grant suffrage to its women, and in view of this they urge him to support the national amendment when it comes to a vote in the Senate.

Telegrams urging their influence and support in behalf of the amendment in the Senate were also sent to President Woodrow Wilson, the Vice-President, as presiding officer of the Senate, the floor leader of the Senate, Senator Gallinger of the Republican faction, and Senator Martin of the Democratic wing.

A telegram of congratulation and encouragement was sent to Miss Anne Martin, who is to become candidate for election as United States senator from Nevada.

Texas Warns Senator Culberson

FRESH enthusiasm was aroused and made to command Senator Culberson to support the amendment by a group of representative Fort Worth women at the Fort Worth Country Club last week. Mrs. C. G. Staats acted as chairman, introducing Mrs. W. V. Gerrett, member of the state executive committee of the Woman's Party, as toastmistress. Judge Marvin H. Brown was the first speaker. He began:

"I have followed with the deepest interest and admiration every step of the last dramatic fight for the enfranchisement of the women of the nation. The courage of the pickets who faced ridicule, misrepresentation and brutal imprisonment was a refreshing thing when the world crisis seemed likely to submerge their agitation. I am glad to report that the officials responsible for the illegal arrests and detention have now had their judgments condemned by the higher Court."

Miss Doris Stevens told the prison story of the suffrage pickets who last summer went to jail for their belief in liberty. Resolutions calling for action in the Senate and for Congressional investigation of the picket arrests were passed with enthusiasm. Lady Wellesley, of London, whose husband, great grandson of Lord Wellington, is stationed at Fort Worth where he is training American flyers, was a guest of honor.

THE following telegram warning lagging Senator Culberson of the new and progressive attitude of Texas on the pending federal suffrage amendment was sent this week to Senator Culberson and also to the President and to Senator Sheppard:

Senator Chas. A. Culberson, N. S. Senate,

Personal:

We beg of you not to jeopardize the interests of the Democratic Party by longer withholding your support from the federal enfranchisement of the women of the country. We are now the last Anglo-Saxon country to fall into line. Our legislature has conferred primary suffrage upon our women and a two-thirds majority has signed a petition requesting immediate action by the United States Senate. Our President has spoken and the National Executive Committee of the Democratic Party has endorsed the federal amendment. Please do all in your power to bring the measure to immediate favorable action in the United States Senate.

(Signed)

S. A. Lindsey, President People's Guaranty State Bank, Tyler; Treasurer Federal Land Bank, Houston; President Gulf States Tel. Co., Tyler; R. B. Still, General Manager, Gulf States Tel. Co., Tyler; H. A. McDougal, Editor, Courier-Times, Tyler; T. B. Ramey, W. H. McBride; Gus Taylor, President Citizen's National Bank, Tyler; L. N. Green, Editor Tyler Tribune, Tyler; J. L. Booty, President Southern Ice & Utilities Co.; Dabney White, Secretary State Ginner's Association, Tyler; R. W. Simpson, Lawyer L. A. Starley, Druggist; Irvin Pope, M. D.; Jesse F. Odom, Tyler, Guaranty State Bank; W. S. Christopher, President Tyler Grocery Co., Tyler; Sidney Carlton, President Carlton Lumber Co., Tyler; W. G. Kilfoyle, Chief Clerk, Master Mechanic, St. L. S. W. Ry. of Texas; J. H. LeGrande; A. F. Sledge; J. B. Mayfield; C. W. Boone, Vice-President Walter Connally Machinery Co., Tyler; L. L. Jester, Dallas; W. D. Swann, Vice-President Guaranty State Bank, Tyler.

Colorado Woman's Party Urges Action from Hays

WHEN Will H. Hays, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, passed through Colorado last week, he was reminded of the ever present demand of the National Woman's Party on Congress. In both Denver and in Colorado Springs members of the state executive committee of the Party reminded Chairman Hays that at this critical time for federal suffrage, he could do a real service for the liberties of women by changing the old stand pat attitude of certain Republican leaders.

Dr. Margaret Long spoke for the Woman's Party in Denver, and Dr. Caroline Spencer in Colorado Springs. Mr. Hays was told that the liberty of American women is still in jeopardy. He promised his co-operation and expressed his interest in the national measure.

Republican County Committees Demand National Suffrage

SEVEN additional County Republican Committees have this week gone on record for the federal suffrage amendment and asked Senator Wadsworth to represent the wishes of the Republicans of New York by supporting the suffrage measure when it comes before Congress. These committees are Erie County, with Conrad E. Wattlauffer as Chairman; Nassau and Suffolk County, with Jeremiah Wood as Chairman; Kings County with A. E. Vass as Chairman; Westchester County, with William L. Ward as Chairman; New York County, with Samuel S. Koenig as Chairman; and Steuben County Committee members, whose communications to the New York Senator were personal since the committee as a whole was not this month meeting.

A unique petition was sent to Senator Wadsworth by the editors of the New York Sun this week asking for a favorable vote on suffrage. The editors who signed the plea were M. A. Rose, night city editor; William M. Bolger, assistant night city editor; Kenneth Lord, day city editor; Keats Speed, managing editor; Joseph W. Bristt, assistant managing editor; G. T. Fry, alternate city editor; George A. Brakely, Sunday editor; Laurens Reamer, dramatic editor.

The following letters from state and county officials have just reached the Senior Senator, who is making the usual reply that he refuses to impose on Ohio the wishes of New York. New Yorkers demand that he merely represent his constituents and spend less time worrying about Ohio.

My Dear Senator Wadsworth:

As a Republican I appeal to you to support the proposed amendment to the Constitution giving the women equal suffrage.

Your conscientious opposition to this new amendment is well known and your good faith in opposing it has never been questioned, as I understand.

New York has pledged itself forever on this proposition, and as you represent the majority, it seems to me that you should support the measure as the majority would do, if they could register their vote in the United States Senate.

It is not necessary for me to tell you what women have done, and no one perhaps, in the great Senate Chamber, more truly appreciates their due and worth, than yourself.

It seems to me that with this in mind, and the new movement that is upon us, that you have done your duty as an opponent of woman suffrage, when you have used your voice and your vote, as you have in the past, to make your people see your point of view and that now, as through you in the Senate Chamber only, can your majority vote, so should you thus vote in favor of this proposed amendment.

I appreciate that whatever you do it will be according to your best judgment and along the lines of your duty, as you understand it.

Yours truly,
(Signed) ELVIN N. EDWARDS,
Asst. Dist. Attorney for Nassau County.

Dear Sir:

As you are no doubt aware the women's suffrage amendment was carried in this town, and in each of the other towns in Nassau County, by a large majority, and I feel that it is a matter of justice that I should urge you in behalf of the voters of the town of Hempstead and of Nassau County, to use your influence in the support of the national suffrage bill now before your honorable board.

Your vote for this measure will certainly be much appreciated, not only by the voters who passed the amendment but also by a very large number of women who have worked so long and faithfully for the franchise.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) HIRAM R. SMITH,
Supervisor, Hempstead, Nassau County, N. Y.

My Dear Senator Wadsworth:

Enclosed you will find petition signed by the members of the Progressive Republican Club of the 17th Assembly District. It is the wish of the club that both the petition and the resolution be read into the Congressional Record.

This club loyally supported you in your last campaign and it is to be hoped that you will take into consideration their feeling regarding the matter of the federal suffrage amendment when you cast your vote on that amendment when it comes before the Senate of the United States.

Very sincerely yours,
SAMUEL KNILEVITCH,
State Rep. Com.

Senator Wadsworth Should Vote for Woman Suffrage

The New York Evening Journal Gives a Word of Advice

THE Evening Journal advises Senator Wadsworth to vote for woman suffrage when the amendment comes up in the Senate.

He understands, of course, that he was sent to Washington to represent the state of New York—not to represent private convictions of his own family.

Failure to vote for woman suffrage, which is endorsed by the State of New York, and by the Senate and Assembly of New York, would leave Senator Wadsworth open to serious misunderstanding—to put it mildly.

It happens that a member of Mr. Wadsworth's family is the head of the woman's movement against votes for women.

This is the movement which declares that the ordinary working woman is not fit to be trusted with the ballot, that it would be harmful, unwise, etc., to allow wives and daughters of workingmen to vote on public questions.

Senator Wadsworth is aware that New York State has decided that wives even of workmen, and their daughters and sisters, may be trusted to vote and express opinions on matters controlling themselves.

MR. Wadsworth is an ambitious young man, pushed ahead quite rapidly by friends.

He invites an abrupt end to his career if he says by his vote in Congress that he represents there not the State of New York, and its men and the women, but one member of his family, the head of the Anti-Suffrage Association.

To cast his vote in the Senate in obedience to the wishes of the head of the Anti-Suffrage Association would be a mixed proceeding. It would indicate lack of comprehension as to the system of popular representation—at the same time it would be a warm indorsement of the right of woman to govern.

In another direction Senator Wadsworth may be misunderstood if he votes against woman suffrage.

It was shown under Mr. Roosevelt that Senator Wadsworth and his family have been largely and profitably engaged in fattening cattle for the Beef Trust.

It is thoroughly understood that when women vote they will have something to say about the Meat Trust, other trusts and their extortionate charges.

Mr. Wadsworth might be misunderstood if he voted against giving women a chance to say what they think about Beef Trust prices and the extortion of other trusts that falls upon the woman's pocketbook.

MR. Wadsworth is advised by the Evening Journal to vote in accordance with the wishes, expressed at the polls, of the state that he represents. He will make a mistake, and have plenty of leisure to raise fat cattle for the Beef Trust, if he gives the people the impression that he represents in the Senate not the State of New York but the earnest conviction of the anti-suffragettes and one trust that ordinary women should not be allowed to vote.

Treasurer's Annual Report

Submitted by Mary Gertrude Fendall, Treasurer

Statements of Receipts and Disbursements of the National Woman's Party for the Year 1917

RECEIPTS

Jan. 1st, 1917, Balance in A. S. & T. Co.		95.48
Interest on Account, July		1.81
Interest on Account, December, 1917		35.07
Affiliation Fees	20.00	
Collections	1,079.06	
Donations	106,734.36	
Membership Fees	1,181.19	
Miscellaneous and Refund	12,356.54	
Rent of Rooms at National Headquarters	2,259.82	
Sale of Supplies	440.15	
Sale of Tickets	2,134.45	
THE SUFFRAGIST		
Advertising	2,016.32	
Sale of Papers	564.42	
Subscriptions	3,558.53	6,139.27
Total Receipts		132,344.84
Sum Total		$132,495.20
Disbursements		$130,987.78
Balance on Hand, Jan. 1, 1918		1,507.42
Balance on Hand in Headquarters Fund		3,798.55
Total Balance on Hand		$ 5,305.97

EXPENDITURES

Bail for pickets, (Later refunded by Police Department)		$ 2,840.00
Demonstrations:		
Court Procedings: (Lawyer's expenses and fees, court fees and court stenographers)	$ 4,202.45	
Hospitality for pickets	1,334.53	
Traveling expenses of pickets	1,222.40	
Postage, taxis, newspapers, supplies for prisoners, messengers, salary of organizer	2,337.10	9,846.48
Election Campaign in Twelve Suffrage States, September 15 to November 15, 1916: (Advertising, campaign literature, expressage, office supplies, organizers' supplies, postage, press clippings, printing, rental of halls, of headquarters, of office furniture, telegrams, telephone, etc.		6,074.47
(Salaries and traveling expenses of organizers and speakers)		1,196.14
Inez Milholland Memorial Service December 25, 1916, Capitol, Washington, D. C.: (Music, printing, banners, etc.)		243.04
Inez Milholland Memorial Service, New York: (Traveling Expenses speaker)		200.00
Hospitality Department: (Dinner, salary chairman, stamps, etc.)		379.45
Legislative Department: (Postage, stenographers, supplies, traveling expenses, hospitality, printing, duplicating letters, etc.)		1,113.95
Literature Department: (Purchase of literature, printing, salary of chairman, etc.)		570.20
Membership Department: (Postage, salaries, duplicating letters, etc.)		584.89
Miscellaneous: (Refund, loans unpaid)		2,570.05
National Conference, December, 1917: (Printing, postage, reception, orchestra, salary of organizer)		987.61
National Convention, March, 1917: (Advertising, bands, reception, postage, printing, rent of theatre, salary of organizers, etc.)		6,253.29
National Executive Department: (Postage, printing, office furniture, hospitality, salary office force, stationery, supplies, telegrams, telephone, etc.)		9,800.36
National Headquarters: (Rent, salaries of housekeeper and servants, coal, light, repairs, supplies, water and general upkeep)		10,354.06
Organization Department: Covering work in 48 states. (Advertising, banners, deputations, meetings, organizing state and congressional district branches, postage, printing, regalia, salaries and traveling expenses of organizers, stenographers, supplies, telegrams, telephone)		25,373.76
Petition Department: (Salary, stamps, stenographer)		128.00
Political Department: (Hospitality, stenographers, postage, multigraphing, etc.)		174.59
Press Department: (Clippings, photographs, salaries, stenographers, supplies, traveling expenses)		4,718.96
THE SUFFRAGIST, Business: (Addressograph, engraving, mailing, postage, printing of paper, business manager, office manager, stenographers, stationery, supplies, wrapping SUFFRAGISTS, etc.)		15,487.80
THE SUFFRAGIST, Editorial: (Salaries of editors)		2,165.00
THE SUFFRAGIST, Advertising: (Salary and expenses of manager, postage, etc.)		649.64
Supplies: (Stationery, carbon, printing, typewriters, supplies, salary of manager, etc.)		3,882.51
Traveling expenses, general		684.82
Treasurer's Department: (Auditor, postage, salaries of treasurer, stenographer, assistant treasurer, etc.)		1,833.75
National Finance Department: (Multigraphing, printing, postage, stenographers, etc.)		381.77
Rent of Headquarters, 14 Jackson Place, for 21 months		19,000.00
Transfer to special account for repairing and furnishing new headquarters, 14 Jackson Place		4,260.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES for the year ending December 31, 1917		$130,987.78

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT

We have examined and compared the attached statement of receipts and disbursements with the monthly and semi-monthly certified statements and find the receipts and disbursements as stated to be correctly compiled from these certified statements.

(Signed) Marwick, Mitchell Peat & Company,
Chartered Accountants.

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley Exonerated

LAST week in the police courts of the District of Columbia the case of Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, the wife of Dr. Wiley, the pure food expert, who was for a long term at the head of a Government bureau, was stricken from the court calendar on the order of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Wiley's case is the last case against a suffrage picket to be favorably decided through an appeal.

Her appeal was preferred by Dr. Wiley in spite of the fact that suffrage pickets had been warned that no more appeals would be allowed until the decision of pending cases. It was this decision that prevented more women from testing their right of petition in the higher court. The same decision rendered a month ago in eleven like cases by Judge Van Orsdel, of the District Court of Appeals, with two judges concurring, applies to the case of Mrs. Wiley.

Judge Van Orsdel not only reversed the decision of the police courts of the District of Columbia, but went further, ordering the case of Mrs. Wiley, like the other picket cases, to be stricken from the police court calendar. But for this action on his part the case of Mrs. Wiley,

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley Leaving the District Jail

with the other picket cases, would have been retried in the police court. That the higher court took this drastic step, ordering the cases dismissed, proved conclusively the illegality of the picket arrests and makes the course of persecution pursued by the Government in dealing with suffragists last summer one worthy of investigation by Congress.

WITH forty women from all sections of the country, Mrs. Wiley picketed at the gates of the White House last November in the last suffrage demonstration which demanded action from the President. Mrs. Wiley was sentenced to serve fifteen days in the District Jail for carrying a tri-colored suffrage flag to the gates of the White House. By appealing her case her husband after three days was instrumental in securing her release, following an examination which he made as a food expert of the food being served to prisoners in the two penal institutions of the District of Columbia. It was at this time that he made the grim epigram which has become prophetic: "A Diet of Worms won one reformation, and I expect it will win another."

Dr. Wiley added, "The inhuman methods of treatment accorded women in the District jail are such as justly to excite the condemnation of the whole nation." Dr. Wiley's investigation was made in a spirit of utmost impartiality. He sent his findings to the District Board of Charities and asked leave to make a thorough investigation as an expert of the food served prisoners at Occoquan and at the District Jail, an offer to which no attention was paid by the Board. Dr. Wiley's plea on behalf of the federal suffrage amendment last week in Virginia is the first time he has told the story of the suffrage picket in which his wife played a part.

The Voice from the White House Gates

Concluded from Page 5

NOW just a moment. When a just bench of judges got hold of the case, you know what they decided. I appealed the case of my wife to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and they decided unanimously that her arrest was illegal, that the pickets were exercising their constitutional privilege in assembling peaceably to present a petition for the redress of grievances, and that Congress was expressly inhibited by the Constitution from passing any law interfering with that, and so they unanimously decided that the whole thing was unjust, uncalled for and unconstitutional. So the illegal aspect of it was fully established by the highest court in the District of Columbia.

Now what shall I say about still asking? The House has already ratified, or submitted for ratification, a constitutional amendment which denies the right to take away from any citizen on account of sex the right to vote. The Senate is to consider that, and you have two Senators from Virginia. The concert of public opinion here will have much to do with the votes of those Senators. Whatever their personal feelings may be, they are very apt to feel the weight of public opinion at home, and especially when they know that the President of the United States was elected by women. Everybody knows that if it had not been for the women of California, Mr. Wilson would not have been re-elected. He feels that very keenly. Up to nearly the last minute he did not believe in suffrage, *but he believed in the nick of time.*

NOW is the time to concert public opinion on Senator Martin and Senator Swanson. There are likely to be two Martins in the Senate, because Miss Anne Martin is a candidate for the Senate from Nevada, and we may read this in the reports of our next Senate, "Martin of Virginia; Martin of Nevada." Don't let your Martin get on the wrong side of this question, because he may have a colleague of the Woman's Party in the Senate of the same name.

If you are on the outside and want to get in, knock; and if after you get in you want anything, ask for it, and then ask again, and then ask again, and the fourth time and the fifth time, until you get it. Just asking has an influence, just as picketing has an influence. Without a word, with a beautiful banner carrying sentiments that the President has voiced, these silent sentinels walked in front of the White House for months.

For a long while they were not molested, and not until they were molested did their work begin to tell. It is an old story that "the blood of the martyrs became the seed of the church." In this case it was the food of the pickets that became the seed of the movement. It was the brutal treatment of these devoted picketers that turned the tide, I think, in favor of the federal amendment.

I never heard of a just man who knew the treatment the pickets received, who did not condemn it, no matter what were his feelings on the amendment. It was an outrage, a barbarism, which, as I look back upon it, was something that should not have occurred here; it might have occurred in Germany. As I look back, it seems a horrid nightmare that such things should have occurred. After a while the White House heard the silent appeal, and after a while the House of Representatives heard the silent appeal.

The low voice came finally from the White House gate. "If you pickets will just stop I'll set things straight!" (Applause.)

Exquisitely Arranged Store
Extraordinary Wide Stock
Exceptionally Reasonable Prices
Get Your Groceries at
G. G. CORNWELL'S
1415 H ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Phones: Franklin 3841-3842
Louise Flower Shop
Connecticut Avenue and N Street Northwest
WASHINGTON, D. C.
MISS LOUISE H. DAUGHERTY, Proprietress
Formerly with Shaffer

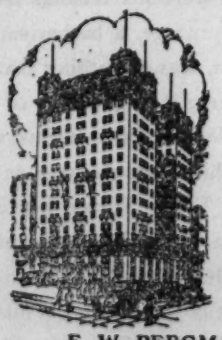
The Brown Tea Pot
TEA ROOM AND GIFT SHOP
1147 Connecticut Ave.
Washington, D. C.
Order Department: Telephone Franklin 4520

Kafka's
SPECIALISTS IN GARMENTS FOR
Women Misses Children
F at 10th Washington, D. C.

PLUYM
Ladies' Tailor — Importers
1220 Conn. Ave. N. W. Phone N. 6289

ROSE VALLEY SANITARIUM
MEDIA, PENNA.
"In a valley that's really a hill" near Philadelphia. Beautiful location where health-building is a joy to the weary and ill!
OSTEOPATHY for adjustment, and NATURE CURE methods for every-day living. Booklet on request
RUTH DEETER, D. O., Physician-in-Charge

FINE SHOES AND HOSIERY
Hess'
SOLES OF HONOR SINCE 1895
Baltimore, Md.
Men's Store: 931 Pa. Ave., Washington


—New
—Modern
—Fireproof
The Southern Hotel
Light and German Sts.
ALTIMORE
Every be room has a private bath
Rates: $2 00 per Day and Up
CENTRAL LOCATION
F. W. BERGMAN, Managing Director
Formerly Manager Hotel Statler, Detroit

Senator Culberson Questioned

WITH woman suffrage in Texas in a fair way of becoming a fact, equal suffragists of this state are naturally turning their attention to Washington, where the question of whether the Senate will concur in the action of the lower house in furthering the cause of nation-wide suffrage is a distinctly live question.

Naturally, Texans are interested to know how the Texas senators stand on this very important matter. Senator Sheppard has declared himself in favor of the proposal to permit the necessary federal amendment. Senator Culberson has not expressed himself.

How does Senator Culberson stand?

There are thousands of his constituents in this state who would like to hear from the senior senator as to his position and, though he is not one to decide any matter without a thorough investigation into its merits, it would appear that a sufficient time has been given for such an investigation.

It seems to us that all signs point to the Senate taking action similar to that of the House of Representatives. President Wilson's declaration in favor of equal suffrage by means of the federal amendment has undoubtedly had a strong effect on legislators who, without such a declaration, would have been loath to see equal privileges at the polls for both sexes secured in this manner.

The sentiment of the country, it appears to us, is setting strongly in the direction of votes for women. Nowhere has that fact been shown more strongly than in Texas. Some years ago he would have been considered an absurd prophet who would have suggested that the Texas legislature would permit women to vote in primary elections. But now the Texas legislature has done so, and that by an overwhelming vote.

It is likely that the United States Senate will soon consider the matter of national equal suffrage. Meanwhile, many Texans are anxious to know how Senator Culberson will vote.—*Dallas Times Herald, March 25, 1918.*

"Here Are Ladies"

WE in this city should be tempted to a sense of honor bestowed and to a trend of profitable rumination by the action of Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada, who in announcing herself as a candidate for the United States Senate chose to start her little boomlet glimmering into the void immediately over our heads. He must be a very wise man indeed who can say positively that the time has not come for women in the Senate. There are those who will look back into the little past at the first appearance in Congress of Miss Jeanette Rankin and remember with misgivings the burst of tears with which the Lady from Montana cast her first important vote. Tears, it will be said, have no appropriate place upon Olympus!

Perhaps, perhaps! And yet tears do not come unbidden by some deep and moving experience of consciousness, and deep and moving experiences of consciousness are not too common in Congress. Tears, or rather the state of feeling from which they spring, are not ignoble tributes to an abstract cause or a great principle. This is difficult ground. All the values in the case are subtle and difficult to define. Cold reason and the practical mind seem between them to have made rather a bungle of affairs all over the earth. And mere mightiness is losing much of the respect that the world once accorded it.—*Philadelphia Ledger, March 29, 1918.*

Work as Well as Vote

SENATOR Thomas, Colorado's senior member of the upper house of Congress, was asked by wire from his own state recently to press for the passage by the Senate of the suffrage bill already passed by the House. He immediately sent this laconic message in reply: "I will not." Just that—a bit obstinate perhaps, but—

Last night's news dispatches carried a statement, in relation to a Senate debate on the new amendment providing for compulsory military training of men between the ages of 19 and 21 years. . . .

In the light of this proof of his willingness to accept "national necessities" gracefully, we may even hope that he will carry out the wishes of his constituents in the second oldest suffrage state in the Union, by reversing his previous negative vote when the bill providing for woman's suffrage shall again come before the Senate.

P. S.—We were in error as to the senator's stand upon the suffrage question. He has cast his vote when opportunity has offered for equal suffrage, and we hasten to make our apologies, hoping meanwhile that at this critical time he will *not only vote but work for the passage by the Senate of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.*—*Colorado Springs, Gazette, March 26, 1918.*

Mme. S. Schwartz
Corsetiere
11 East 47th Street New York City

Pearson's Magazine
34 UNION SQUARE
New York City
"There are two distinguishing things about Pearson's," says a well-known critic, "its policy and Frank Harris. I don't agree with Pearson's half the time but I always read it because it is the most interesting magazine that comes to my table."
On the newsstands about the tenth of each month.
15c per Copy; by the Year $1.50

Purnell Art Co.
FINE ARTS
Chinese Porcelains and Fabrics
309 N. Charles Street Baltimore, Md.

In patronizing our advertisers please mention "The Suffragist"

A Hard Push Needed

APPARENTLY the only way to get the suffrage amendment out of the Senate is for every suffragist in the country, including those in Delaware, to push hard. The Democrats seem to feel that they have so greatly improved their suffrage record since the last election that they can rest on their laurels. The actual fact is that the Democrats can claim only a small part of the credit for the passage of the amendment through the House, since they gave a fifty per cent vote in comparison with the eighty-three per cent vote of the Republicans. And, further, the passage of the amendment through the House will be entirely nullified if it be not passed by the Senate in the same Congress.

Suffragists must insist on passage in this Congress in order to avoid having to pass the amendment through the House a second time. The only way to bring pressure upon the Democrats is to make them realize that though their record is good now, if the Senate fails to act, a good record will be turned into a bad one; that in other words, whatever they have done up to this time they cannot afford to go before the country next fall with the amendment still tied up in the Senate.

The political situation is further affected by the recent decision of the higher court, which just dismissed the appealed cases of the White House pickets, thus confirming their contention that they had been illegally arrested, convicted and imprisoned. This puts a burden of blame on the appointed officials of the Democratic party who threw these women into jail, that will require a particularly good party suffrage record to offset.

It is a question of passage this Congress or next. Undoubtedly the Democrats will pass the measure during this administration. In this inevitable passage of the amendment the Republicans can reap the reward of their excellent record in the House—and it is the only way they can derive any profit at all from it—if they make their stand clear and emphatic in the Senate now, by advocating the passage of the amendment first and advocating it more earnestly and persistently than their opponents.

Woman suffrage is sure to come. Even its most determined foes cannot fail to recognize the fact. Here in the East the results in New York State have given to the movement a forward impetus that is simply irresistible. The question now is not "Will it come?" but "When will it come?"

There also is a growing feeling, even among men, that a man who aspires to public office and who is afraid of the woman vote is a pretty good man to leave at home, because if he be not good enough in his life and purposes to be worthy of the vote of a decent woman, he is not good enough to receive the vote of a decent man.—*Wilmington, March 12, 1918.*

Labor for Anne Martin

FRANK Walsh states that labor believes in Anne Martin, who is running as an independent candidate for the United States Senate from Nevada, in a letter Miss Martin has just received. He says:

"You have my most earnest wish for success in your candidacy for the United States Senate. The splendid fight which you have made for universal enfranchisement would entitle you to the support of the men and women of Nevada, even thought there were no other reason.

"My great desire to see you elected is not based upon that alone, however. Your splendid conception of democracy, broad, national viewpoint and economic training, all make me sure that you will always be found on the side of the producing masses in the giant struggle already staged between producer and profiteer. If the farmers, workers and miners of Nevada understood your work to the nation as I do your election would be unanimous.

"I am indulging the hope that I may lend what small assistance I can in your campaign."

This indorsement is justified by the record in constructive legislation Miss Martin has already made for herself. She led the campaign that brought suffrage to Nevada, against the opposition of both old political parties, winning the support of the men of the mining districts as she went throughout the state, and subsequently she played an important part in the establishment of the eight-hour law in Nevada. She has done big things, too, in behalf of national suffrage as legislative chairman of the National Woman's Party.—*New York Call, March 31, 1918.*

From the Fighting Irish

THE National Woman's Party is an admirably efficient organization which your correspondent, having seen it in operation in New York, Washington and Chicago, has often had in mind to refer to. For these women—believe with them or not—are fighting for liberty with a courage that must gain the admiration of Irishmen and a skill that a great corporation might envy.—*The Gaelic American, March 2, 1918.*

The Lure of the Band Wagon

CHAIRMAN Hays of the Republican National Committee says he is in favor of the federal constitutional amendment for equal suffrage. It is remarkable what strides suffrage has been making since it became apparent that it was going to win.—*San Francisco Bulletin, March 9, 1918.*

WOMEN KHAKI CLOTHING

Norfolk Jackets	$3.75
Riding Coats	6.00
Riding Breeches	3.25
Walking Skirts	3.50
Divided Skirts	5.00
Leggins	1.50
Hats	1.00

1331 F St. N. W.

MEYER'S MILITARY SHOPS

NO matter how much one pays for fashionable garments, they are only rented for the season, for one isn't allowed to wear them any longer.

A Bertha Holley garment, rationally designed and artistically selected so as to enhance the wearer both by color and line, is not merely owned, since it stands serenely apart from the whirl of styles, but its possession becomes ever more intimate and precious, like a friendship which cultivates one's most estimable self.

BERTHA HOLLEY

Twenty-one East Forty-ninth Street
New York City
Telephone Plaza 1495

1510 H Street N.W.
Washington, D. C.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

Cincinnati Duluth, Minn.

Fifth Ave. and 46th St
New York

SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

WEST END TRUST COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS

$4,000,000

Receives Deposits

Acts as Executor, Administrator Guardian, Trustee, Agent

Sells Foreign Exchange, Travelers' Letters of Credit, Express Checks

Maintains an Up-to-date Safe Deposit Department and a Storage Department for trunks and packages

Manages Real Estate, Collects Rents etc.

Lends Money on Approved Collateral Security

Cornelison

1515 H Street Northwest Millinery Washington, D. C.

WE DO ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

Quick Service Reasonable Prices

Hayworth Publishing House

Phone Main 1062 636 G Street N. W.

Stone

1220 and 1222 Walnut St.

"Style without Extravagance" Philadelphia

TELEPHONE MAIN 861

Brentano's

Booksellers, Engravers and Stationers

F AND TWELFTH STREETS WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHONES, MAIN { 2022 / 2023

Lerch's

FRENCH DYEING AND CLEANING

Office 826 Twelfth Street N. W

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

***Circulation Manager*, Miss May Condon**

Circulation Committee

Arizona, Mrs. H. A. Schell
Colorado, Mrs. Charlotte Dinwiddie
Connecticut, Mrs. Geo. L. Koenig
District of Columbia, Miss Eliza Tonks
Delaware, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
Florida, Mrs. J. D. Alderman
Georgia, Mrs. Newton Wing
Idaho, Mrs. Nell K. Irion
Illinois, Mrs. Josephine K. Linton
Indiana, Mrs. M. B. Spellman
Iowa, Miss Blanche Robbins
Louisiana, Mrs. Alice Cosu
Maryland, Miss Helen Scott
Massachusetts, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Sherman
Michigan, Mrs. James Whittemore
Minnesota, Miss Nettie Blasing
New Hampshire, Miss Pearl Nivin
New Jersey, Mrs. Abram Rose
New Mexico, Mrs. Sarah Van Vleck
New York, Miss Marion May
North Carolina, Mrs. R. N. Scott
Oklahoma, Mrs. Gasper Edwards
Oregon, Mrs. Ida M. Kayser
Pennsylvania, Miss Elizabeth Elder
South Carolina, Miss Carrie Pollitzer
South Dakota, Miss Alice Pickler
Texas, Mrs. Sarah R. Funck
Virginia, Mrs. Percy Read
Washington, Miss Furman
Wisconsin, Mrs. Lee L. Siebacker
Wyoming, Mrs. Mary Van B. Jacobs.

For the dollar bill (or check) inclosed, send THE SUFFRAGIST to

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

SECURED BY _____

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers for "The Suffragist"

WEEK ENDING APRIL 6, 1918

Miss Iris Calderhead	1
Miss Grace Needham	2
Office	1
Mrs. Elizabeth Peabody	2
New York Branch	1
Miss Valla Kenneth	1
Miss Amy Juengling	1
Mrs. Elizabeth Sherman	2
Mrs. Alice Gram Hidden	1
Frankford Branch	1
Miss Therese Olzendam	1
Miss Winnafred Corwin	2
Miss Marion May	1
Miss Naomi Rasinsky	1
Mrs. T. W. Kaye	1
Miss Betty Gram	5
Mrs. Mary Clarisse	2
Mrs. A. M. Cosu	1
Miss Rebecca Hourwich	2
Massachusetts Branch	1
Mrs. J. K. Linton	1
Miss Kathryn Lincoln	1
Mrs. Valentine Winters	2
Miss Clara Louise Rowe	1
Mrs. W. J. Hall	1
Mrs. F. B. Hilles	1
Miss Margaret Whittemore	2
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe	12
Miss Doris Stevens	2
Total	53

The Suffragist Library Drive

Arizona	1
Arkansas	1
Connecticut	8
Florida	1
Illinois	21
Iowa	1
Louisiana	3
Massachusetts	4
Michigan	5
Minnesota	89
Missouri	2
New Hampshire	1
New Jersey	64
New York	2
North Carolina	4
Ohio	1
Pennsylvania	4
Rhode Island	2
South Carolina	9
Vermont	8
Virginia	3
Total	234

Contributions to the Library Fund Drive:

Miss Valla Kenneth	$1.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Peabody	2.00
Mrs. J. Borden Estee	1.00
Mrs. Alice M. Cosu	1.00
Mrs. M. Clarissa	2.00

Open Daily 9.00 a. m. to 5.45 p. m.

"THE BUSY CORNER"

S. Kann Sons & Co.

8TH ST. AND PENNA. AVE.

In a Class by Themselves Are

New Silk and Cotton Foulards

—A luster and a firm quality that would almost deceive an expert at the first glance, but with a charm all its own. Shown in navy, Copenhagen and other blue grounds; also taupe grounds.

—The designs are the regular foulard patterns, large coin spots alternating with spots made up of cluster dots, wide spaced figures and other patterns of many kinds. Material is a yard wide. A yard $1.00

—*Real Scotch Ginghams*—The marvelous texture of these ginghams is discovered at once when you handle them. They are almost as firm and soft of surface as a piece of fine, smooth kid or chamois skin. It does not seem as though they could ever wear out.

—We have these in checks, in wonderfully pretty plaids, stripes and plain colors. The plain colors are maple leaf green, lavender, gray, two shades of pink, and eight shades of blue; the patterned material is in combinations of color. Priced, a yard $1.00

TOILET ARTICLE SUNDRIES

The Southern Pharmacy

In the Southern Building

1427 H St. N. W. Franklin 2012

Your phone orders will be promptly filled and delivered

PRESCRIPTIONS SODA

SOCIETY STATIONERY

E. MORRISON PAPER CO.

1009 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mothproof bags and paper for protecting the winter clothing, carpets, rugs, curtains, etc.

Producers of Attractive Printing, Engraving and Die Stamp in

Moore's Printcraft Shop

Printing and Engraving

Phone Main 1661

701 12th Street N. W. Washington, D.

Style

Simple Elegance

Strict Reliability

1308 Walnut St. STONE Philadelphia

"Over the Top"

FAR ABOVE THE AVERAGE

PRINTING

SERVICE THAT SATISFIES

MODERN PLANT AND METHODS

"We Grow 'Cause We Know"

Columbian Printing Co., Inc.

815 14th Street N. W.